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May 29, ERLANG, for Whampoa.
May 29, XAGA, for Whampoa.
May 30, AMIRAL GOUVRIER, for Saigon.
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Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MAY 30TH.

Taikun, for Foochow.
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Per *United Service*, str., from Shanghai,—
Messrs. Cadell, Stronach, and Pearson, 13 time expired seamen from H.M. ships, and 25 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship *Ajax* reports N.E. wind until Swatow, thence S.W. and fine weather throughout. At the entrance of the Min passed the ships *Nelson*, *Euphrates*, *Wylo*, and *Sg. Vision*, and off the South Tit the ship *Donna Cintia*, burning to windward, apparently waiting for Foochow.

The British steamship *United Service* reports on the 27th, off Pescadores Islands, saw the barque *Sea Nymph*, of Melbourne, bound North; some night off Tungying, saw the French mail bound North; first part of the passage strong Southerly winds and thick weather, latter fresh S.W. breeze and fine weather.

The British bark *Hosewell* reports left the Downs on the 30th, and the Start on the 3rd February; made a long passage to the Equator, passed through the Canaries, and experienced a heavy Westerly gale while among the Canary Isles; crossed the Equator on the 9th March, in long. 20 W.; found the S.E trades very moderate; passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope in lat. 41.20 S. on April 4th; had moderate Westerly winds running down the Eastern coast; crossed meridian of St. Paul's on April 19th; enjoyed good S.E. trades; made Java Head on May 4th, and passed Anjer on the 7th, left Gaspar Straits on the 9th, had very light airs from Southward until arrival. Passed Pulo Sapata on May 21st. The American ship *Ellen Morris*, passed Anjer on 4th, bound to Hongkong.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date).

Vessels.	*From.*	*Dates.*
Lena	Penarth	Oct. 22
Wohldorf	Hamburg	Oct. 27
Professor	Newcastle	Dec. 9
Adriana Petronella	Rotterdam	Dec. 31
Helen Morris	Liverpool	Jan. 5
William Clowes	Shields	Jan. 12
Frederick Tudor	Cardiff	Jan. 22
Maiden Queen	Penarth	Jan. 29
Golden Age	Cardiff	Feb. 5
Tnieko	Cardiff	Feb. 7
Cawdell	Gravesend	Feb. 9
Veronica	Liverpool	Feb. 14
Glenalbyn	Cardiff	Feb. 16
Ringleader	Cardiff	Feb. 21
Devania	Gravesend	Feb. 24
Deerfoot	Shields	Mch. 4
Samuel Russell	Shields	Mch. 5
Wm. Fraing	Gravesend	Mch. 6
Joseph Stanley, (s)	Shields	Mch. 6
Lindu	Cardiff	Mch. 10
Monkchester	Shields	Mch. 11
Invincible	Gravesend	Mch. 13
Holmside	Shields	Mch. 14
Ceres	Hamburg	Mch. 17
Joseph Scott	Gravesend	Mch. 19
Ocelia	Shields	Mch. 20
Maria Dinsten	Rotterdam	Mch. 24
Kildonnan	Clyde	Mch. 24
Fabiola, (s)	Gravesend	Mch. 28
Lufia	Gravesend	Apr. 1
Chiffonette	Havre	Apr. 4
Senior Iken	Cardiff	Apr. 5
Fetish	Hamburg	Apr. 11
Torandot	Hamburg	Apr. 10
Croigforth, (s)	Gravesend	Apr. 12
Lord Macaulay	Gravesend	Apr. 13
Moning, (s)	Clyde	Apr. 13
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W. H. Forbes, Esq. | Thomas Fyfe, Esq.
George F. Heard, Esq. | Honble. K. Dowitt.
George J. Holland, Esq. | C. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. Joost, Esq.

Managers:
Hongkong—Victor Kresser, Esq., Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McEuen, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
VICTOR KRESSER, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
(f 1062) Hongkong, 1st January, 1869.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the year ending on 31st December last, at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, say $7.50 per paid-up Share of $125, and $3 per Share on which $50 have been paid, is payable on and after THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors.
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.
(f 235 Hongkong, 4th February, 1870.

THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, 1,500,000 TAELS SHANGHAI SYCEE, IN 3,000 SHARES OF 500 TAELS EACH.
Paid up Capital, TLS. 300,000, OR TLS. 100 PER SHARE.

Court of Directors:—
F. A. GROOM, Esq., of Messrs. Glover, Dow & Co.
R. W. LITTLE, Esq., of Messrs Little & Co.
T. THORBURN, Esq., of Messrs Wm. Pustau & Co.
J. B. ROBERTSON, Esq., of Messrs Bull, Purdon & Co.
J. P. H. TRAUTMANN, Esq., of Messrs Trautmann & Co.

Head Office, Shanghai.
Secretaries, pro tem., TRAUTMANN & CO.

Consul to the Company.
N. J. HANNEN, Esq., *Barrister at Law.*

London:
COMMITTEE OF THREE DIRECTORS.
Agents, Messrs. ROBT. BENSON & CO.

Agents:—
In Hongkong.....Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & CO.
" Hankow.....Mr. J. MACLAREN, Esq.
" Foochow.....Messrs. JOHN FORBES & CO.
" Yokohama.....„ ASPINALL, CORRES & CO.
" Singapore.....„ HARRISON, SMITH & CO.

THE Company will commence business in January next, or its sooner date as the Directors shall have been enabled to allot the Shares.

The Company will be a permanent one.

The Net Profits will be divided every year as follows: 20 per cent will be returned as Bonus to *all Contributors* of business, *rateably in proportion* to the amount of Net Profits contributed. Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on the paid-up Capital will be paid to the *Shareholders*, and the Balance of the Net Profits carried to the Reserve Fund.

When the Reserve Fund shall have reached Tls. 200,000, the Net Profits will then be divided as follows: 30 per cent. to all Contributors of Business; 20 per cent. to the Reserve Fund; and 50 per cent. to the Shareholders.

When the Reserve Fund shall have reached Tls. 500,000, the Net Profits will then be divided as follows: 30 per cent to all Contributors of Business; and 70 per cent to the Shareholders.

The Funds will be in the hands of the Directors both at Shanghai and London, and also at such places where the business proves large enough to warrant a Committee of Directors.

Messrs TRAUTMANN & Co. will officiate as Secretaries till 31st December, 1870, by which time the necessary arrangements will be completed for securing the services of a qualified Secretary from England.

TRAUTMANN & CO.,
Secretaries, pro tem.
2254 Shanghai, 23rd November, 1869.

FOR SALE AT FOOCHOW.

THE valuable property, and Ship-chandlery business of the late THOMAS THOMPSON.

At Foochow—the property consists of:—

A nice roomed House, at the lower part of the settlement, now tenanted as an Ice Manufactory, and formerly known, as the "Commercial Hotel."

And on Pagoda Island—

Large and Substantial House and Store Premises, Godowns with Storage for 2000 Tons. Two private Residences and Garden Ground.

To Storekeepers.—A coal-trade is combined with the Store; also Water and Ballast Boats; the Business has been favorably known for many years, and is now in regular working order.

To Capitalists.—This property has extensive river frontage, ample room for improvements, and is without exception the very best situation as the anchorage for Bonded Ware Houses, or a Steam Packet Agency.

The fullest information on application to
M. E. THOMPSON.
(f 927] *Sole Executrix.*

A-FONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
14, Queen's Road, Hongkong,
INVITES inspection of his large Collection of views of Foochow, Hongkong, and Canton, &c.
(f 825 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1870.

A BUNGALOW at *Pokefulam*. Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
(f 1683 Hongkong, 1st September, 1869.

TO LET.

THAT commodious family residence in *Bonham Road*, known as "Persepolis," containing 12 Rooms, besides basement story, Bath rooms, Coach House and Stable, Gun and Water laid on.

Also, Croquet ground, Flower and Vegetable garden. Apply to
THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
47, Wyndham Street.
(f 1080 Hongkong, 4th June, 1869.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.

THE Undersigned will undertake to land Cotton, Rice, Coals, and other Merchandize in their own Boats, and to receive the same on Storage in first class GRANITE GODOWNS on moderate terms.

ROBT. S. WALKER & CO.
(f Hongkong, 4th March, 1867.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street*.
THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
(f 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

Intimations.

THE
VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

CAPITAL $1,000,000, IN 3,000 SHARES OF $500 EACH.
PAID UP CAPITAL $600,000.

Board of Directors,—
W. H. FORBES, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.), Chairman.
S. D. SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
J. P. BUXEY, Esq., (Messrs. Eduljee Framjee, Sons & Co.)
HERMANN MEYCHERS, Esq., (Messrs. Melchers & Co.)
E. DEVIANCO, Esq., (Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris.)
AUGUSTINE HEAED, Esq., (Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.)

Bankers.—
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Auditors.—
F. W. MITCHELL, Esq.
MATTHEW W. BOYD, Esq.
(Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.)

Head Office,—
HONGKONG.

Secretaries.—
MESSRS. AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

THE Company having been Registered under the "Companies Ordinance, 1865," and its Shares allotted, will be prepared to accept Risks against Fire, on buildings and merchandise Stored therein, at the current rates, on and after March 1st, 1870.

Twenty per centum of the profits of the Company will be distributed annually as a Bonus to Contributing Shareholders, proportionately to the amount of premia paid by them.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.,
Secretaries.
(f 306 Hongkong, 26th February, 1870.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANYS' ORDINANCE, No. 1, OF 1865.

CAPITAL, 1,500,000 TAELS SHANGHAI SYCEE, IN 3,000 SHARES OF 500 TAELS EACH.
Paid up Capital, TLS. 300,000, OR TLS. 100 PER SHARE.

Directors:—
The Honble. H. BURGEVINE, of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., (Chairman).
J. B. TAYLOR, Esq., of Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
E. A. HITCHCOCK, Esq., of Messrs. Olyphant & Co.
A. MACG. HEATON, Esq., of Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.
EDWD. ARTHUR, Esq., of The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

HEAD OFFICE AT HONGKONG.

Secretary.—
N. J. EDE, Esq.

*

Intimations.

PROSPECTUS OF THE FOOCHOW DOCK COMPANY.

CAPITAL $250,000. IN 2,000 SHARES OF $100 EACH.

$50 per Share to be paid on allotment.
$25 " " " 3 months after allotment.
$25 " " " 6 " " "

Present Directors,—

M. DE BARON DE MERITENS, Commissioner of Customs.
JOHN FORSTER, Esq., of Messrs. John Forster & Co.
With Power to add three to their Number.

General Agents, pro tem.
MESSRS. JOHN FORSTER & CO., FOOCHOW.
Superintendent.—
CAPTAIN JOHN C. SKEY.

THE scheme has been fully discussed by the Foochow Community, to whom it was in the first instance submitted, and who generally appreciate its advantages, but require outside funds to assist in carrying it through. At a general Meeting, a special Committee of five Gentlemen was elected to investigate and consider the project. The Report furnished was highly satisfactory, and was supported by a Survey Report by competent authorities upon the condition of the Dock and Premises.

The object of the Company is to take over from Mr. JOHN FORSTER the Dock at the Pagoda Anchorage, known as the *Foochow Dock*, with the property and machinery attached, valued together at $130,000 and also the Tug-Steamer *Wuyang*, valued $10,000. The remaining $60,000 will be used for the purchase of stock and materials (of which a considerable quantity is on hand, and is offered at cost price); for the improvement of the establishment, and for the purchase of an additional Tug-Steamer; in accordance with the recommendation of the special Committee to working the whole to best advantage.

By arrangement with Mr. JOHN FORSTER, the Company will take over the property to be purchased from him, from the 1st January of the present year; from which date all profits on the business are to accrue to them, while he shall receive interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum on the amount of purchase money, until paid up.

The Company will be managed by a Board of Five Directors, Two of whom are now elected, with the power to add three more to their number. Three will retire annually, but are eligible for re-election.

The funds of the Company will be entirely under the control of the Board.

A statement of accounts will be submitted to a Meeting of the Resident Shareholders, to be held annually, when a dividend will be declared.

Applications for Shares, in the annexed form, to be addressed to Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co. Foochow, who will act as General Agents until all are allotted.

An application for Shares, followed by an allotment thereupon, will constitute the applicant a shareholder in the Company.

The deed of settlement will be duly prepared, and copies will be furnished to the Shareholders when ready.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the
FOOCHOW DOCK COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—I request you to allot to Shares of $100 each in the above Company; and I agree to accept such Shares or any less number you may allot to, and to pay the Calls thereon, and authorize your name to be placed on the Register of Shareholders for the Shares allotted.

Your obedient Servant,

.....

Full Name and Address) .....
of the Applicant)

Date.....
Foochow, 7th March, 1870.

REPORT ON THE PROJECTED DOCK SCHEME.
FOOCHOW, 12th February, 1870.

When it was lately proposed by Mr. John Forster to transfer his interest in the Dock at Pagoda Anchorage to a public company, the community of Foochow, taking the proposal into consideration, appointed a committee of five gentlemen, for the purpose of investigating the merits of the scheme, and of reporting to the community thereon at their investigations.

The Committee so appointed has had two objects in view: 1st, to ascertain so far as is possible the *Dock*; 2nd, to consider after a careful examination of the books if the scheme were likely to prove a remunerative one.

As far as the first point is concerned, the committee is satisfied that the Dock at Pagoda Anchorage is in excellent order and full worth the value placed upon it. Two competent men uninterested in the scheme have at the request of the committee surveyed the Dock thoroughly, viz: Captain Sisher, Divisional Inspector of the Maritime Customs, and Captain Shaw, one of the Surveyors established at the Anchorage, whose report will be found appended. Captain Davidson, Commander H.M.S. *Hornet*, has also kindly allowed the use of his name in support of the statement of these two named gentlemen, having himself taken the trouble to make a careful survey of the property. The Committee has therefore no hesitation in endorsing the conclusion arrived at by the surveyors, and in declaring themselves satisfied on the first point before them.

Regarding the second point, a sub-committee composed of Messrs. Maclen and Dalrymple has been deputed to examine the books, and to report to what extent they might find it practicable to reduce the actual expenses of the Dock. Their report shows that during the two years ending 30th to June last, over which their examination extended, all the coolies used for the steamer and at the Dock had been bought at Foochow. The Committee therefore may with confidence affirm that a considerable reduction might be effected under that head. They would have the same opinion to give regarding the purchase of other materials necessary for the working of the Dock which, it appears from the books, were nearly all purchased in Hongkong and on the spot, at a probable average cost of at least 15 to 20 per cent. above the cost of direct importation. As regards salaries, &c., of the staff, the Committee is satisfied that the reduced scale sanctioned by the Superintendent, Captain J. C. Skey, can be carried out without impairing the efficiency of the concern.

The Committee is therefore of opinion, that it would not be unreasonable for the shareholders to expect a Dividend of 15 to 18 per cent. on their investment; and as the capabilities of the Dock become better known, an even larger return might be looked for.

Should the scheme meet with sufficient support, it is proposed to form a company with a total capital of $200,000, to be raised in 2,000 shares of $100 each, of which $50 is to be called up at once, a further $25 at the expiration of three months, and the remaining $25 at the end of six months. With this capital, the actual establishment might be improved, a second and strong Tug-boat might be purchased, and a balance of between $50,000 or $75,000 would still remain to work the Dock.

It is hardly necessary for the committee to allude to the importance to the company of undertaking the Towage of the Port. The account shown of the working of the steamer *Wuyang* during the past two years, speaks for itself; and the purchase of a second Tug-boat, would, it is believed, go far to secure the monopoly of this business.

Many other improvements which might be effected by a new company, would, no doubt, tend to increase the annual dividend of the shareholders; but such details the committee feel should be in the province of the future Directors to determine.

Mr. Forster has offered to allow the new company to take over the Dock and steamer *Wuyang* from the 1st January, 1870; all the profits from that date going to the credit to the company, and he to receive interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from that date until the purchase money be paid up. Considering that about $4,000 have been collected during the past month, and that a contract for extensive repairs has been entered into with the M. G. Bark *Sompas*, the proposal cannot be regarded as otherwise than a fair one, and to the benefit of the new company. All questions of detail, and petty disbursements incurred subsequently to 1st January, 1870, might be left to be arranged by the Board of Directors with Mr. Forster, on the understanding that the amount thereof should not exceed $1,000.

The Committee, having now fulfilled the duties imposed upon it by the community, it rests with the latter, should they be favorably disposed, to inaugurate some scheme, such as that above proposed, by which a company might be at once formed to undertake the working of the business.

BARON DE MERITENS.
L. C. MASSEN.
F. TEMPLE.
H. L. DALRYMPLE.
H. S. HANCOCK.

SURVEY REPORT ON THE FOOCHOW DOCK.

The undersigned having been called upon by the Baron de Meritens to survey and report the Foochow Dock, report as follows, viz:—

We find this Dock in a thorough good working order and condition: it has a good stone foundation; the two lower terraces are also of stone, and the upper sides are well piled, &c. We find the Caisson in a good efficient state, strongly built of iron bark sides and deck of Oregon pine; bottom and some of the side planks of iron bark; bottom metal sheathed. The Gate is perfectly water-tight and well fitted with pumps and sluices, &c. The Dock has apparently no leaks, is well and properly fitted with good blocks of iron bark wood. Engines and pumps tried in our presence are found be in first class order. There is a Waltworth's Lathe and some good serviceable machinery useful for repairing steamers, &c. Blacksmith's shop with three forges well serviceable for the repairs of ships, &c., but the building is not in proper order. The Dock has a good Engine House, good Godowns, and Timber sheds, and a large and good supply of Timber, Spars, &c., and all necessaries for the requirements of the Dock.

(Signed) S. L. SHAW,
Surveyor.
for the Yangtze and Union Insurance.
(Signed) A. L. BISHER,
Divisional Inspector.

7d 983 Foochow, 25th January, 1860.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Monday morning at 10.15, and the last messengers left the office at 10.37.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 31ST, 1870.

EVERY new paper that starts in China considers it necessary first to abuse, and afterwards to follow, the errors committed by established journals. The last paper in the field always promises something far superior to any that has preceded it. It commences with a great flourish, and goes on with astonishing energy for a short space, till the leading spirits have had their say, and then it sinks down to the hundrum level of all periodical literature in China, harping away with much perseverance, and more or less ability, on its stock topics, and vying with its contemporaries for those crumbs of news, which under ordinary circumstances are all that can be gleaned to satisfy the daily craving of the public for something to talk about, if not to think of. It would be surprising if the paper recently established at Shanghai to advocate the HART-BURLINGAME school of politics should not have had something to say upon this time-honoured topic. In an article which certainly has the merit of displaying considerable knowledge of the question, it sets forth the faults attaching to periodical literature in China, leaving it presumably to be inferred that nothing of the kind will be found in its own pages. It is sincerely to hoped that such will be the case, but if so, it will be much more fortunate than others. It is an unprofitable task for a paper in China to set about exposing the weaknesses common to all journals in such places, and which it sees very clearly in its neighbours, though a perhaps pardonable weakness prevents its being sensible of the existence of exactly the same shortcomings in its own columns. The plain fact is that journals in the East have no pretensions to being comparable to the elaborate productions which appear at home. The scope of papers in China is of necessity circumscribed, and it would be obvious affectation for them to enter into comments upon questions which can be treated with far greater knowledge of the facts, and with much more ability, than can possibly be looked for out here. For this reason, though occasional remarks upon home matters may be appropriate, they would be entirely out of place, as a rule; and, on the other hand, the public naturally expect that the local papers should give evidence of continued attention to questions of more immediate interest. If in performing this duty, the papers are unable on every occasion to be brilliant, they can scarcely be blamed; and, as to their lacking that evidence of strict investigation of facts and judicial treatment of arguments which is attributed to home papers, it may certainly be claimed for them that with respect to the subjects they treat, they at least show a far greater knowledge of details than is displayed by their home contemporaries; and, as far as the arguments go, it cannot be denied that in the long run the steady discussion in the public prints of matters affecting foreigners in China tends greatly to remove misapprehension and to elucidate their true bearings. If this result is brought about, it may be claimed that however far papers in China may fall short of an ideal, they perform all that can reasonably be expected of them. If a journal in China could pick and choose as to what it will publish, as it does at home, if it could command the services of a large number of eminent professional writers, and take only the best of what they produce, while, as regards outside contributions, it accepted only the cream of occasional writing—the good things that men write once or twice a year—then it might be blamed for the shortcomings pointed out. But, while at home papers only publish what is much above the average standard, out in China they are compelled to give anything that does not fall too much below it, and indeed it is no secret that at times they have to be thankful to get anything worth publishing at all. The chief difficulty results from the tendency of the public to divide into sides on the China question, and to desire to see nothing but the strongest advocacy of their particular tenets. If an article is written in a spirit of energetic advocacy, it is pronounced intemperate by one side; if it steers a middle course, it is declared to be "twaddle" by both. Those who are not rabid on one side or the other, are so utterly indifferent to both, that they cannot get up even the semblance of honest interest in either; and it is not very surprising that it should be difficult to provide a supply of matter that may be interesting and useful to general readers. One circumstance which militates a great deal against the papers in China, is an unaccountable reluctance on the part of the general public to forward information, memoranda, and much finer contributions to the papers. There seems, especially in Hongkong, to be an idea that outside contributions or information will be looked upon as an intrusion, and that they will be at once denied publication if they do not accord exactly with the policy that is ordinarily advocated. Such an idea is completely erroneous, and great force might be given to the local press, if those who habitually criticise it, occasionally aided it with intelligence and communications. It cannot be said that there is among the China communities any real lack of interesting topics, or of ability to discuss them; but the generality of people take no pains to give information as to their views, and hence much is lost that might, prove both interesting and instructive.

THE CHINA QUESTION.

I.

The China question is rapidly ripening. The opening of the Suez Canal is hastening its solution. Europe is too small for the sons of Japhet, and the time has come when they shall dwell in the tents of Shem. The same people who migrated from Asia to Europe to regenerate and vivify it, having now completed their mission, are returning to regenerate the nation who on their leaving Asia took possession of the country. The power and influence of European nations hereafter will depend less upon their inherent strength in Europe than upon the influence which they can exert in the East. The present time is critical; and the course of a few years must decide what Power it is that is to obtain preponderating influence in this country.

China, the most extensive and thickly populated Empire in the world, is destined ere long to play an important part in the history of nations. Though she will never be able to compete with Europeans in Western arts, commerce and civilization, she will undoubtedly attain great importance under the guidance of Europeans, and the nation which is destined to rule China will be the first in the world. It is, therefore, very important at the present time to consider the relative positions of the various European nations with respect to their influence in China.

There can scarcely be a doubt that Russia is, at the present time, the most influential Power in China. For nearly a century she has had her Ambassadors residing at Pekin. Being adjacent to China, she naturally found it advantageous at an early period to establish friendly relations, and in working out this end adopted a wise and far seeing policy. Without ever resorting to force, she obtained by means of clever diplomacy, the territory on the Amoor; and while England and France were making noisy demands for international rights, Russia got command of the Amoor river and an immense territory, without firing a gun or spending a farthing. At Peking, at the present moment, the most influential Ambassador is that of Russia. Although her converts are few, such is the importance attached by her to her position in China, that she has appointed at Pekin a chief of her religious Missions, an Archimandrite, a man of great ability, and the Russians speak of having before long a Bishop of their denomination at the Celestial capital. Little by little Russia is establishing her ascendency over the whole of Tartary, not only on the North, but also on the West. Ili, one of the richest Provinces, is already independent of China, and Thibet is almost independent. As these Provinces fall off from China, we find them gradually being absorbed by Russia. Commencing by establishing her influence at the chief trading places, she gradually extends it over whole provinces. In the Province of Hupeh, there are two Russian Agencies for the merchants in Hankow, who are thus enabled to trade upon a far better footing than their neighbours. Russia has adopted successfully a policy with regard to the Chinese diametrically opposed to that adopted by England. Russian subjects learn Chinese, proceed into the interior, dress in native costume, and adopt the native style of living; and they succeed in getting the trade out of the hands of the Chinese. The English in their own Colony created the awful *caste* the compradores, who take the whole trade into their hands, leaving the Europeans to pass an easy-going life, and make only a mere profit as the compradores have opportunity to allow them. Thousands of Chinese speak English. There are scarcely half a dozen English mercantile men who speak ten words of Chinese. The silent astute policy of Russia is working out its results; while the noisy policy of England is failing. Russia has obtained a substantial footing in the country. England has been put off with fine words.

The Band of the 75th Sterlingshire Regiment will perform in the Public Gardens to-day, commencing at 5.30 p.m. The following is the programme:—

March	*King George V.*	Gerold.
Overture	*Gay Marauding*	Bishop.
Quadrille	*Frauen Verein*	Hamel.
Selection	*Fra Diavolo*	Auber.
Waltz	*Queen of the Valley*	Gunder.
Pantomime	*Pantaloon*	Meyer.
Galop	*Rail Road*	Anon.
God Save the Queen		Bull.

In the despatch from Lord Clarendon to the Treasury Department, with regard to alterations in the Consular Service, to which allusion was recently made, we notice that the Foreign Secretary recommends that Mr. Tapp, the Shipping Clerk at the Shanghai Consulate, shall be placed on the permanent list with a salary of £400 per annum. The above gentleman has for a long time been engaged as a temporary clerk only, but has performed the full duties of Shipping Master with great attention and ability, and this recognition of his services will doubtless be heard of with pleasure.

The New German Club that is to be erected on the piece of land in front of Pedder's Hill Buildings, appears likely to be on a very grand scale. On the ground floor, there will be two billiard rooms, each having two tables, a reading room and library, and at the back a bowling alley. Above there will be a Concert Hall about 120 feet long, drawing room, dining room, &c., and a very fine entrance hall, and office. It is understood that the designs have been furnished by Messrs. Wilson and Salway. It is not yet absolutely settled whether the building will be exactly as above described, as this will depend in a measure on the amount asked for the tenders, but it is hoped that they will be within the required limit. There is some talk of possibly making the building of a mediæval design, but this point also is not finally decided.

The condition of the finances of the Colony is not, according to rumour, to be allowed to hamper the action of the Government in carrying out certain changes said to be impending in the Police and Medical departments of the service. It is currently reported that the Inspectors of Nuisances are to be removed from the Police to the Medical department, the alteration thus involving an increased expenditure in the latter. As the $50,000 from the Special Fund will, it is to be presumed, still be allowed for Police expenses, the change will make no difference to the expenditure of that branch of the public service, while the increase in the Medical staff will have to be paid for out of the pockets of residents. This change, if the report be true, will not bear the defence that it is necessary to decrease the unfortunate Special Fund. It is still remote from the department on which the Special Fund is allowed to be spent at least two good "spiders," and "flies" will have to be otherwise provided for them. It will be a good thing, however, from one point of view, for it will distinctly prove that the Colony possesses Inspectors of Nuisances, a fact which is certainly not self-evident. It is to be hoped that the said Inspectors will feel themselves indued with a special dignity and importance when they become Medical men, and that they will bluster about and turn up their noses with a more sublime contempt when they encounter unpleasant exhalations in those organs, and also take immediate steps to have the nuisances removed. They will then be able to consider cholera and other diseases as probable consequences of those odours, which hitherto Policemen they contemplated only as odours.

The *London and China Express* states that reports have been circulated that the late Mr. Burlingame was poisoned by his Chinese colleagues, but have, of course, obtained no credence.

The same paper notes that Admiral Keppel will be entertained at a public dinner at Portsmouth on the 28th of April.

In the report of the meeting of the Indo-Chinese Sugar Company, given yesterday, the Chairman was reported to say that the *property* in Manila would produce 10 to 11 per cent. It should properly have been the *cane* there would produce that percentage. The Chairman was also understood to say that he considered the operations of the Company would be confined to Saigon, Whampoa and Swatow; but this should have been that he considered they would be confined to those places this season.

The preliminaries having been settled, attempts were made by the naval authorities yesterday to blow out a further portion of the *Dunsaid*, in order to get at more of the cargo; but unfortunately without success. The torpedoes were manufactured by Capt. Fisher, R.N., H.M.S. *Ocean*, and this was the first opportunity of trying them. The fault was either in the battery or in the torpedo cases; but both these matters will be duly adjusted, and the attempt will be renewed in a few days. Admiral Kellett and several other persons were present.

A correspondent in Shanghai, writing, makes the following remarks on the effects of the Suez Canal:—"The Suez Canal is already very seriously affecting a variety of local interests in this place. There are no less than seven steamers at the wharf, a fifth vessel is present loading or to load teas at Hankow. This must materially lessen the business of the S. S. N. and U. S. N. Companys this year, besides causing a serious loss to merchants here, who are deprived of their commissions, and to many storekeepers, who have imported stores to supply the vessels they anticipated would leave Shanghai this year with the Teas. There are only five vessels on the berth for London, and not one of them a first class clipper."

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BEFORE J. RUSSELL, Esq.
May 30th.
ASSAULT.

H. Davis, seaman, was summoned by a shipmate for an assault. Complainant said he had offered no provocation except to the third officer, to whom he admitted he had used objectionable expressions. He had never had any quarrel with defendant. Davis, however, asserted that for two months he had been quarrelling on board the *Belted Will*, and that it all arose from complainant's loafing propensities. He considered a man who "loafed" an impostor and a "blood-sucker." He admitted striking complainant for abusing the third mate, who had always "acted like a man towards him."

Fined 10 shillings.

FIGHTING.

Tsan Apo and Tsze Afong were charged by a constable of the White, with fighting and creating a disturbance in the public street. The former prisoner said that the other had snatched 20 cents from him, with which he intended to convert his licence. 20 cents had been found on his own person at the station, but he said he had had 40 cents when he came ashore. This first prisoner was discharged, and put into the box the other prisoner, who said she was not now charged also with stealing the money. When taken into custody the second prisoner had thrown away his jacket with the money which he had stolen. This statement was conferred by the constable.

Defendant called a witness, who knew nothing either about him or the matter in question. Case stood over.

OBSTRUCTION AND THE RESULT.

One fishmonger charged another with an assault. The defendant stated that the complainant had obstructed the market opposite his stall, that he consequently ordered him off, and that a chasing of the complainant, (who gave evidence against the defendant), had aimed a blow with a weight at him, (defendant.) This missed its aim, and struck the complainant. Consequently they gave defendant in charge. He called a witness to whose evidence complainant objected on the ground of chasing with defendant. As, however, complainant's witness was open to the same objection, his evidence was overruled. The witness denied that he belonged to the same clan as the defendant, and corroborated the latter's story. Mr. Russell then enquired if there were any other witnesses to the affair. Complainant said he had presented himself, and gave contradictory evidence, which his Worship said he did not believe. He told defendant, however, that this evidence weakened his case, but he would be fined $2. At the same time, the complainant was evidently not so badly hurt as he represented himself.

ON SUSPICION.

The Chinese steward of the North-German ship *Gefrieres*, was charged on suspicion with the theft of $100 in Mexicans from the cabin-table of that vessel. The money was paid over the table by the captain to Mr. Armstrong, the shipwright, for work done to the ship. They then left the cabin together, leaving the dollars on the table. When they returned the money was gone, and the steward, who questioned, said first that he had not, and afterwards that he seen it. From the evidence it appeared that there was another Chinaman near the cabin, known as the "chop-dollar man," who was standing outside the door, and when the money was found missing "chop-dollar" mysteriously disappeared. He had engaged to be on board at twelve o'clock, but failed to appear. He could not, however, have entered the cabin without being seen by the steward, who was in the passage outside, and the door was open, and the cabin, at the time. The captain was on deck for about two minutes. The supposition was that the defendant had taken the money, and passed it on to "chop-dollar," who cannot be found. Defendant was only shipped last Friday.

The second-officer stated that when the complainant and the captain had left the cabin, he was in the passage, and the door was open. The 7.30 saw breakers on the starboard beam, distant 100 yards, the sea running mountains high, and immediately the ship struck, and was lifted by a tremendous sea clear on top of the reef, where she remained thumping heavily, and the sea making a clear breach over her, and in this position the ship's back was broken. At 9, launched the gig, which was smashed by striking against the floating wreck of spars. On the 11th, the wind abated, and gradually moderated, so as to permit the pinnace to be launched, by which all gained the shore of a small island or *Cay*, and managed to save some clothes and provisions for a few days' consumption. After being on shore three days, a junk arrived with four men, who stated that they had belonged to H.M. gunboat *Sisang*, and that they were wrecked on the 14th, on a coral reef about ten miles N.W. of the position of the *Cavadoca*. With these clothes and provisions were shared, and on the following day an expedition was made in one of the boats to seek more survivors, and after visiting several of the islands four men were found, and this number was eventually increased by one who came in another junk. These men told the terrible tale that they had witnessed the loss of the whole of their shipmates, forty-seven in number, who had perished endeavouring to reach the land from the wreck of the ship, which had struck upon a reef about three miles off shore. During the week which elapsed between the wreck and the day of leaving the Paracels, eight junks arrived, each containing about twenty men, and with three of these an agreement was made to land the whole party on Hainan for $1,000, the captain paying $300 in cash, and the remainder to be paid in Hongkong with the approval of the authorities. Immediately after the whole party had embarked, the junk went adrift, with a view of getting in the most speedy manner possible all the metals so ardently coveted, having already taken their vessel with them in tow for a distance. Eventually sailed for Hainan on the 24th, and arrived on the 26th. There another junk was chartered for $800, to take the party to Hongkong, but no sooner were all on board, than a breach of the agreement was made by the master, who embarked a cargo of pigs, about one hundred and fifty in number, and between these shipmates the party had to sleep, sandwich fashion. On the 30th, arrived at Hongkong at 2 a.m.

THE LOSS OF THE "SLANEY."

H.M. gun-boat *Slaney*, left Singapore on the 14th April, for Hongkong. On the morning of the 4th a gale commenced from the North-east, the wind having been from the south-west previously, and the vessel running with studding sails. On the 5th and 6th it continued to blow very heavily, the barometer falling to 28.05. The ship hove-to with storm maintopsail very easy, but with the sea breaking heavily over her. On the 7th the gale was more violent, but the wind remained steady at the North-east. On this day, she lost the jolly-boat, captain's gig, and dingy, and at midnight the whole was washed away. On the morning of the 8th, about 7.30, the foremast went over the side, taking with it the jibboom and maintopsail, the wind continuing strong and heavy, and the barometer standing at 28. During the gale, which was indeed a typhoon, the *Slaney* made very bad weather, and laboured heavily, being most time under water. On Monday, the 9th, was lying to, with the fires banked, heading to the N.W.; at 9 o'clock p.m., got steam up and proceeded, steering N.E., the gale abating. At twenty minutes after midnight the ship struck, going about two knots at the time, the engines were stopped, but before, they could be backed the ship was fast on the reef, the sea pooping and flooding the whole after part of the hull in such a manner that one engineer was drowned in his berth. All hands were engaged until daylight on the part of the upper deck in the construction of a raft. At daylight saw land on both bows, small islands, distant about 16 miles space, and from 5 to 6 from the wreck, but the surf was breaking and washing over all, as bad as before. About six o'clock launched the raft over the starboard bow, when its painter parted; orders were passed that all who could not swim should take to it, to reach the shore—those who could swim went to it, although all did not reach it, and those who could not swim stuck to the hull, and thus it turned out their lives were saved. When the raft left the ship, it got well over the port part of the reef on which the rollers were heaviest; those on it then appeared to have not adrift the baggage, and to have divided it among them, but all failed to reach the shore, save three, one European and two Chinese. At the time the raft left, the Commander, Lieut. Elwin, called out, "You must do the best you can for yourselves, lads; I am no nutcracan," and he then plunged into the water, accompanied by Fink, the quarter-master. They were seen clear of the reef in smooth water, with what was supposed to be a good prospect of reaching the land; but they have not been heard of since. The survivors, that is, the seven who remained by the wreck, did not leave it until the p.m. of the 14th, during which time they were without food and water, having only a little tobacco, when a fishing junk came and said that there was another wreck not far off, and carried three of the party to it, the rest coming afterwards. Here the survivors of the *Slaney* found the master and crew of the *Cavadoca*, also wrecked like themselves but having clothes and provisions saved from the vessel, and the two parties became one, until an engagement was made with one of the junks for a passage to Hainan. During the gale, when the wind was N.E. and blowing at the hardest, the bar. fell to 28.04, and after midnight of the 8th commenced to rise slowly.

Subjoined are the lists of those saved and lost:—

Survivors—Mr. Charles Milton, gunner; John Douglas, ship's cook; Wm. Dimond, act. corporal R.M.L.I.; Robert Lane, able seaman; George Brock, ordinary seaman; Chinese: Chin Ling, ward room servant; Apun, captain's servant; Ashak, warrant officer's servant; Afoo, stoker; Achuck, carpenter.

List of officers and men lost:—Wm. F. L. Elwyn, Lieut.-Com.; Robt. S. Ecatt, Nav. Sub-Lieut.; W. F. Hyell, Assistant-Surgeon; James Young, Engineer in charge; Daniel Wishart, Engineer; John Smith, Assistant-Engineer, 1st class; Edward Geo. Wells, Chief Gunner's mate; Alexander Todd, Boatswain's mate; Benjamin Pink and Thomas Owen, Quartermasters; William Burton, leading seaman; Evan Jones, leading stoker; Joseph Jones, sick berth attendant; William Gourt, ship's steward, 3rd class; William Patton, Wm. H. Burrows, and George Tamble, able seamen; Harry Roberts, Henry Ellington, George Brice, William Gear, William Pepin, John E. Ventries, William Changbout, Frederick Hancock, Patrick Hassy, Herbert Raille, William Hart, Thomas Moon, William Boxell, and Francis Burrows, ordinary seamen; David Ward, Geo. Ambrecan, and Thomas Warren, stokers; Samuel Burton, James Penn, Samuel Dobre, and Wm. Poor, Privates R.M.L.I.; Chinese: Ahnap, officer's cook; Awoon, engineer's servant; Hung Chinc, stoker.

CHIT BOOKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—While puffing one of Zacharias's best cavites, it struck me that I can say a few words anent the "chit-book." The use of this handbook for the coolie, originated in Canton in the days of A. I. Pigeon, who, living within the circumscribed limits of the old factories, found the use of a book obtaining the acknowledgment by the addresses of the *important* covers sent, as a safeguard against their being misarried or improperly delivered; and if my memory is not at fault, I never observed in those days the childish scribblings such as you have noticed. With the advent of the mercantile community of Canton to this place, on the outbreak of hostilities there in 1856, this system of using the book for acknowledging receipt of covers, was also introduced. I cannot, however, vouch whether prior to the removal of the Canton merchants to this place, the system I speak of was so extensively used as is now, or not; but of one thing I am certain, that the present use of the so-called "chit-book" is widely different from the primary object which necessitated its introduction in Canton. Nowadays, every unimportant note, such as inviting one for tiffin or dinner, for a ride or yachting, and so forth, is consignment by the "chit-book," and, to use a mild term, the young men of the present day, find it more convenient to scribble in the corners of the chit-book in the *medium to parvo* styles you make mention of, than to have the courtesy to use an envelope or a sheet of note paper for the purpose. But why give the name of "chit-book"? It is evidently a misnomer. To not up to its signification would be for one to write on its page, as you very correctly suggest, what he has to say to his neighbours on board the "chit-book" in the shape of a "chit," and it will then become a *de facto* chit-book. In this meanwhile, the present misuse of the "chit-book" I join you in protesting against.

Yours truly,
QUILL.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1870.

MERCANTILE SALARIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—I observe that in commenting upon the salaries paid respectively to Compradore Assistants, and to Compradore Assistants, while you notice that the former are too small, you do not raise the question as to whether the latter are not somewhat larger than is altogether reasonable. While I am quite in favour of paying well for experience and knowledge, I cannot but think that the sums usually given to young men who as beginners possess little of either requirement, are higher than is justified, and that they are productive of entail needless expense upon the Houses, but often prevent young men acquiring those habits of care and economy, upon which, perhaps more than anything else, their ultimate success will depend. The amount annually paid to a beginner is something like £300 salary, his house room and mess expenses—the latter on a scale luxurious for young men—being defrayed by his employers. Now, Sir, it appears to me that something like £100 in all, would be ample remuneration for a beginner. He could with this sum provide himself with all that is necessary, and that, too, in a very comfortable way; while if three or four mercantile assistants made arrangements to mess together, they could easily live considerably cheaper. It seems to me that the most desirable ends would be met; first, the habit of self reliance and economy would be fostered among the junior members of the community, who now literally take no care of themselves, or even what they shall eat, but leave all such affairs to be looked after by house boys at the expense of their employers, the latter it is needless to say making ample use of the opportunity that such a plan affords; secondly, the generality of mercantile assistants would be far more comfortable living their own way, and would be less liable to contract those habits of the opium and Foochowfu habits which are now considered as a necessary adjunct to China life; while lastly, and perhaps most importantly, the salaries paid to assistants would be considerably reduced, and consequently increased, in consequence of the reductions made in the junior departments, and thus it would be quite possible for a prudent man to shape his course in China so as to be certain of obtaining a fair competence for the time he spent away from home, in place of, as at present, commonly starting with too much money at a time when he neither knows its value or how to save it.—Yours faithfully,

EXPERITO.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1870.

INLAND TRADE.

We have been favored with the translation of a document, which we print below, and which originated in the following circumstances:—Application was made by Chinese Taotai by one of the Consuls on behalf of one of his nationals, for permission to convey some coals in a Lorcha belonging to the applicant to the ship *Wanderer*, at present lying at Hongkong. H.B. very promptly and flatly refused the application, and sent instead the following document as explanatory of the ground on which the refusal was based, and for general guidance for the future. H.B. will, we think, probably find that the foreign Consuls will refuse to admit his right to make Regulations for foreign trade that have no basis in existing Treaties.

TOU TAUTAI'S FIVE RULES FOR PREVENTING SMUGGLING.

1—Whenever a foreign merchant desires to send foreign goods into the interior of China, he must make a written application through the Commissioner of Customs, stating distinctly what kind of goods he wishes to send, the quantity, the name of the vessel by which such goods were imported, the name of the place to which they are destined, the route by which the goods are to travel, and a description of the boat by which they are to be sent. The Customs will then send a person to examine the boat; and after his report, a permit may be issued for these goods specified to proceed on their route; said permit is to state the name of qualified person, and then there shall be no expanded the orthodox extent by some one quite unqualified to give an opinion on the matter in hand. We do not mean to say that this is always the case, but unfortunately it often is so. The command of good idiomatic English is one thing, the command of the subject to be expounded by it is quite another. The former is very necessary but does not imply the latter. On the other hand it must go hard with a man thoroughly up in his subject if he does not convey his ideas in intelligible language. It is as true for prose as it for poetry that

Cui licta potestar erit res
Nec facundia deseret hunc nec lucidus ordo.

On the other hand, while we deplore the unquestionable facts that in Shanghai journals earnestness invariably degenerates into violence, and satire into ill-nature, we must acknowledge that the vice of bombast is never discernible. The articles to which we are treated are vague and verbose to a degree perfectly unparalleled, but they are not turgid. If there be no attempt at something better, we have, at any rate, no attempt at *Daily Telegraph* eloquence. The error lies on the side of defect. We desire more sense, but we have little reason to complain of nonsense.

LIVING FASTER.—"How is it, sirs, that you gave your age to the registrar as only twenty-five? I was born the same year with yourself, and, being thirty-nine, it must be—"Young Lady; "Ah, but you see, Mr. Assessor, you have lived much faster than I."

LAZINESS.—There was, many years ago, a Lazy Man's Society. One of the articles required that no man belonging to the society should ever be in a hurry. Should he violate this article he must stand treat to the other members. Now it happened, on a time that the village doctor was seen driving post haste through the streets to visit a patient. The members of the society saw him, and chuckled over the idea of a treat, and on his return reminded him of his fast riding, and violation of the rules.—"Not at all," said the doctor; "the truth is, my horse was determined to go, and I felt too lazy to stop him." They did not catch him that time.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. steamer *Ewen*, Capt. Perrins, from Bombay 12th, Galle 17th, and Penang 22nd and Singapore 25th inst., with the London mails of 15-22nd April, arrived this morning. The following are the late Telegrams:—

LONDON, 10th May.

Further official correspondence regarding the Greek massacre has been published. Mr. Erskine says that no satisfactory evidence has as yet been produced as to the immediate cause of the collision between the troops and the brigands. Mr. Herbert received five stabs, Mr. Lloyd three sword and one gun wound, Mr. Vyner (Vonner) was evidently shot when running and received one gun wound. Bayl received two gun wounds. The Greek Government has presented £1,000 to the widow of Mr. Lloyd. The Greeks in London are also subscribing liberally for his family.

The English Government loudly demands satisfaction for the murders.

The Vienna papers assert that active diplomatic correspondence has taken place between the protesting Cabinets regarding the Greek massacre, and consider that it is likely to become an international question. France and Russia are unfavorable to any demonstration against Greece, and consider that the demonstration that has a treaty taken place is sufficient.

Obituary.—Lord Chelmondeley.

The *Times* of to-day recommends the direct intervention of the leading powers to nominate an administration to be entrusted with the suppression of brigandage in Greece.

The House of Commons have adopted clauses 6 to 15 of the Irish Land Bill.

LONDON, 10th May.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm and advancing.

Fair Dhollera 9¼d.

In the Manchester Market there is no decrease demand, but prices are firmer.

7 lbs. Shirtings 9s. 3d.

8¼ lbs. Shirtings 11s.

30s. Mule Twist 1s. 4½d.

LONDON, 11th May.

In the House of Commons last night Sir W. Lawson's motion condemning the Indian opium revenue was opposed by Mr. Grant but because it would involve a loss of revenue of six or seven millions annually. It was also opposed by Mr. Grant and Mr. Gladstone, and was subsequently rejected by 150 against 46 votes.

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In the House of Commons last night the Government declared that instructions had been sent to Mr. Erskine to request the Greek Government to suspend the execution of the brigands, until inquiry had been satisfactorily completed relative to the massacre of Englishmen.

LONDON, 12th May.

The Cheater Cup has been won by

Duchess Ann	1
Formosa	2
Sabinus	3

Latest cable telegrams state that Maec had been declared the winner of the Championship of America after ten rounds.

The first race between the Yachts *Cambria*, English, and *Sappho*, American, has been won easily by the *Cambria*.

Mr. Waters has been elected M.P. for Marlow.

LONDON, 11th May, (Via Russia.)

Additional Greek correspondence gives the evidence of the Dragoman who accompanied the Tourists. Mr. Erskine expresses his belief that Colonel Theagomo, who was sent to negotiate with the Brigands, failed to use conciliatory measures and appeared chiefly intent on surrounding the band of Brigands with a military cordon.

Lord Clarendon, in acknowledging a letter expressing and professing the great grief of the Greek Government and King, said that the best proof of their sorrow would be an investigation regardless of persons, and urged the present opportuneness for the thorough repression of Brigandage. There would be a sense of satisfaction if the fate of his countrymen would serve to improve the condition of Greece.

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Sir Roderick Murchison believes that Dr. Livingstone is at Ujiji and stopped there from inability to get on further. The Government has consented to provide means to help him from Zanzibar.

Judgment has been delivered in the Bridgewater Bribery Prosecutions. Sir Kinglake has been sentenced to four months imprisonment and a fine of 1000 pounds sterling. Dr. Kinglake has been fined 200 pounds sterling imprisonment Briggs paid (sic) Mr. Hardman has been sentenced to six months imprisonment in addition to previous sentence for a similar period. Mr. Hulme has been fined 1000 pounds sterling.

From Reuter's Telegram in the Madras Mail.

LONDON, 4TH MAY.

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From Reuter's Telegram in the Madras Dail.

LONDON, 4th MAY.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Gardner, in replying to Major Anson, said that he had many consultations with the Duke of Cambridge and Duke of Argyle, relative to the supercession of British by Indian Colonels, and that in would shortly communicate their resolution.

PARIS, 10th May.

The final result of the Plebiscitum, exclusive of Algeria, shows 7,257,379 yeas against 1,530,909 nous.

Crowds of people assembled in the streets last night, but the troops charged and dispersed them. Barricades were erected in the Faubourg Temple, but were taken without difficulty.

PARIS, 11th May.

Last night fresh disturbances took place in the Faubourg Temple. Four barricades were erected and several insurgents wounded. The remainder of Paris is quiet.

MADRID, 10th May.

The Progressists have adopted the candidature of Espartero.

SUEZ, 10th May.

The *Brazilian*, from Liverpool, bound for Bombay, has entered the Suez Canal.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

HONGKONG, MAY 30TH, EVENING.

Market for Patna opened at $4093, on credit to the Chinese, and subsequently sales were made at $495. Benares changed hands at $470 to $473½. Closing weak, at the following rates, with more sellers than buyers on cash terms:—New Patna, $490 to $492½, cash and credit; New Benares, $465 to $467½, cash and credit; Malwa, $635, cash and credit; Patna, 4th Sale on 5 weeks' time, $490, sellers.

Sales have transpired of 2,000 pieces Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs. at $2.37½, 500 pieces do. at $2.60, 1,000 pieces 8½ lbs. at $2.87½, 500 pieces White Shirtings, 50 reeds, at $2.18, 2,000 pieces do. at $2.20, 350 pieces, 52 to 66, at $2.25, 500 pieces fine at $2.40, 10 bales Singapore 20 Yard at $11.50, 28 bales 40 do. at $135, 100 pieces White Spots at $2.80, 3,000 pieces Chintz at $2.05, 200 pieces Long Ells at $7.75, and 120 pieces Scarlet CPH Camlets at $14.99; also of 1,100 piculs Nail-rod Iron at $2.35, 130 piculs of Wire at $5.50, 150 piculs Tin at $31.40 to $32, 400 piculs Camphor at $15.00, 1,500 piculs Black Pepper at $8.40, 550 piculs Rattans at $3.90 to $4.00, and 1,000 piculs Betelnut at $1.70.

The amount of bullion by the P. and O. steamer *Emeu*, arrived this morning, is, in silver, to Singapore, £6,000; to Hongkong, £12,586; to Shanghai, £5,375. She has on board 144 chests of Malwa Opium for Hongkong, and 864 chests for Shanghai. The latest Bombay prices were Rs. 1,400 to 1,425 per chest.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/6½
Credits, at 6 months' sight ..... 4/4½ to 4/6½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/6½
Bank Bills on demand 4/3

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days' sight 75½
Private, 30 days' sight 75½

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 233
" BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 233

SALES OF 30TH MAY, 1870.
As reported by Chinese.

White Wax, 1 piece, at $228, by Chun Chung to Hongkong merchant.

Black Beans, 1,000 piecls, at $1.75, by Fook Mow Loong to Canton merchant.

Tin, 50 slabs, at $32.00, by Fook Mow Loong to Hongkong merchant.

Assorted Long Ells, 200 pieces, at $7.75, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.

Grey Shirtings, 7lbs., 2,000 pieces, at $2.57, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.

Cotton Yarn, No. 20, 10 bales, at $116.50, by foreign merchant to Yuen Wo Cheong.

Bombay Cotton, 31 bales, at $20.75, by Parsee merchant to Hongkong merchant.

Bombay Cotton, 81 bales, at $22.00, by Parsee merchant to Hongkong merchant.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"KWANG-TUNG,"

Capt. Pitman, will leave for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 31st instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
2d 979 Hongkong, 30th May, 1870.

STEAM TO
SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship

"AZOF,"

will have quick dispatch for the above places.
W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 30th May, 1870. [tf 975

FOR BORDEAUX *via* SINGAPORE.

THE *A 1* French Barque

"MALACCA,"

Rivet, Master, will have quick dispatch for the above ports.
For Freight, apply to
FREDERIC DEGENNAER.
tf 969 Hongkong, 28th May, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American ship

"WINDWARD,"

Captain Barrett, will have quick dispatch for the above port.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 935 Hongkong, 27th May, 1870.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Barque

"ENCARNACION,"

Gardoqui, Master, will have quick dispatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 879 Hongkong, 12th May, 1870.

FOR MELBOURNE, *(direct).*

THE British ship

"JOSHUA BATES,"

will have quick dispatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 870 Hongkong, 8th April, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American ship

"SARDIS,"

Capt. Cunningham, will have dispatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
2m 637 Hongkong, 4th April, 1870.

FOR FREEIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE *A 1* French Barque

"IDA,"

Captain Churiot, of 381 Tons Register, and about 9,000 piculs carrying capacity.
Apply to
GRÜN & Co.
tf 931 Hongkong, 19th May, 1870.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE.

DURANT mon absence temporaire, à dater du 12 courant, le Service de ce Consulat, sera dirigé par Mr. C. DILLON.
Hongkong, le 10 Mai, 1870.
Le Consul de France,
HENRY DE CHESNE.
1757

SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Dudbell Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.

He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVINS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.
tf 858 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Office of the Undersigned is this day REMOVED to No. 30, *Queen's Road*, opposite Messrs. G. FALCONER & Co.'s premises.
T. B. HOOPER,
Surveyor to French Lloyds, &c., &c.
tf 893 Hongkong, 30th April, 1870.

ROYAL HOTEL.

THE Undersigned having purchased the interest of the above establishment, begs to notify the Public of Macao and Foreigners visiting this Colony, that it having been newly painted and fitted with every convenience, and business facilities increased, affords superior accommodation for the ensuing summer, and as the only establishment of the kind now existing in this place, he begs most respectfully to recommend it to the public patronage.
L. A. DE GRACA.
Macao, 1st May, 1870.

WITH reference to the above, I hereby declare that I do not hold myself responsible for any debts previously contracted by the former Proprietors of the above named Hotel.
L. A. DE GRACA.
1m 848 Macao, 1st May, 1870.

CANTON HOTEL.

THE above establishment has first rate accommodation, and every comfort for Ladies and Gentlemen visiting this port.

A Billiard Saloon, with a magnificent Table by Messrs. Shearsord & Co., Calcutta, is also opened on the premises.

Ice Cream twice a day, and cool drinks during the Summer.
J. V. MARQUES,
Manager.
Canton, Honan, 1st May, 1870. 1m
Next door to Messrs. CARLOWITZ & Co.'s. 1869

INSURANCE.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

IF required by Shippers at time of making Freight engagements, certificates of insurance, against Tea or Silk, may be obtained from the undersigned, on first-class English Companies, to the amount agreed upon at the following rates:—
58/6 per cent., net cash, Hankow to London.
54) per cent., net cash, Hankow to Odessa.
Including Average as customary and cost of stamp. A reduction of 10/6 per cent. will be made on declarations, "Free of Particular Average."
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Care of AUGUSTINE, HEARD & Co.
tf 903 Hongkong, 19th May, 1870.

AVIS.

PAR suite des dispositions ci-dessous annoncées la société E. JUBIN & Cie., est dissoute; nous en restons conjointement et personnellement liquidateurs.
EMILE JUBIN.
GEORGE BLAKEWAY.
Yokohama, 15 Mars 1870.

SOCIETE ANONYME
FRANCO-JAPONAISE

SUIVANT acte passé à Paris, le 14 Janvier 1870, la Société ANONYME FRANCO-JAPONAISE a été constituée et suivant délibération du Conseil d'administration, les soussignés ont été nommés Directeurs au Japon avec pouvoir généraux conjointement ou séparément.
EMILE JUBIN.
GEORGE BLAKEWAY.
880 Yokohama, 15 Mars 1870.

GEORGE ELSTEL,
MERCHANT AND LLOYDS' AGENT,
CALLAO AND LIMA,
PERU.
6m 24291 Dec. 24

REMOVAL.

ON the 1st of May next, Dr. V. D. COLLINS, Dental Surgeon, will REMOVE his Office to the House on *Arbuthnot Road*, formerly occupied by G. F. HEARD, Esq.
tf 790 Hongkong, 29th April, 1870.

GRANT'S TRANSMONGOLIAN TELEGRAMS.

TELEGRAMS are dispatched for Europe *via* Kiatchta, by the above service every week from Shanghai.

Residents in Japan who receive Telegrams by this line are requested to authorize the Undersigned to deliver them to an Agent in Shanghai.
HALL & HOLTZ.
Shanghai, 3rd April, 1867. [tf 882

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED.
SAN FRANCISCO	Sardis	Cunningham	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Windward	Barrett	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Joshua Bates		Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
BORDEAUX *via* SINGAPORE	Mahecon	Rivet	Hongkong	Frederic Degennaer	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	Encarnacion	Gardoqui	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Cadiz (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	Malacca (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at 8 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Kwang-Tung (str.)	Pitman	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To day, at 4 P.M.
Do. Do. Do.	Azof (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do. Do.	Yesso (str.)	Ashton	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick dispatch.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
LINEN DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS,
TAILORS, HABERDASHERS,
OUTFITTERS, &c. &c.

Would call attention to their undermentioned Departments, which are now unusually well assorted with their new designs for the Spring Trade.

CLOTHS and TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
BLACK AND BLUE BROAD CLOTHS AND DOESKINS.
NAVAL AND MILITARY CLOTHS.
FANCY DOESKINS, TWEEDS,
6/4 COATINGS.
And a large Assortment of the newest designs in suit lengths only.
PLAIN AND FANCY FLANNELS.
WHITE DRILLS & MARSELLS.
FANCY AND PLAIN COLORED DUCKS.
WHITE AND COLORED DUCKS.
QUILTINGS AND VESTINGS.
The Cutting Department under the superintendence of practical West End CUTTERS.

HOSIERY.
GENTLEMEN'S COTTON, LISLE, & SILK SOCKS,
in every size.
LINEN COLLARS.
in all the newest shapes.
WHITE AND COLORED PAPER COLLARS.
GENTLEMEN'S INDIA GAUZE, MERINO, SILK & WOOL, & SILK UNDER VESTS.
LONG CLOTH AND CRIMEAN SHIRTS.
A large Assortment of PAJAMAS.
SILK & CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
SCARVES AND TIES,
of the newest designs.

HATS.
GENTLEMEN'S BLACK PARIS, DRAB, BEAVER, AND FELT HATS.
BLACK AND DRAB STIFF AND SOFT FELTS.
NAVY AND SCOTCH CAPS.
STRAW HATS.
WALKING STICKS AND UMBRELLAS.
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS & NAPKINS,
in all sizes.
8/4 and 10/4 DAMASK, by the Yard.
WHITE & BROWN TURKISH TOWELS AND BATH SHEETS.
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS.
QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES.
MUSLIN AND LACE CURTAINS.
WORSTED DAMASKS AND REPS.
VICTORIA, REP, PRINTED AND EMBROIDERED TABLE COVERS.
BLANKETS, MOSQUITO NETS.
MATS AND MATTINGS.
OIL CLOTHS,
LEATHERS AND FLOOR CLOTHS.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT.
CORNER OF NANKIN AND SZECHUEN ROADS, SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE,
Ex Late Arrivals.
AN Invoice of very superior WINES, received from Cotte, in cases containing 6 to 7 dozen, viz:—
Old Langlade Wine, $2 per dozen } Breakfast
St. George do. 3½ do. } Claret.
Sauternes do. 3½ do.
Sherry do. 35 do.
Oporto do. 36 do.
Apply to
RAYNAL & Co.
tf 892 Hongkong, 14th May, 1870.

FOR SALE.
100 BRASS BOILER TUBES, 5 ft. 3 in. by 2¼ inches.
Apply to the undersigned.
J. M. ARMSTRONG.
Auctioneer and General Commission-Agent.
Commercial Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.
tf 485 Hongkong, 10th March, 1870.

FRESH CALIFORNIAN HAY and OATS.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1610 Hongkong, 23rd August, 1869.

FOR SALE.
DOMECQ'S SHERRY, bottled by Henry Ritchie, in 1 and 2 dozen cases, and in Octaves and Quarter casks.
Paluelo & Co., of Xeres,
DRY AMONTILLADO SHERRY.
Blanchy and Carenne's
CLARET and COGNAC.
Apply to
A. G. HOGG & Co.
tf 214 Hongkong, 26th February, 1869.

FOR SALE.
CHAMPAGNE, of Jules Mumm & Co. and De St. Mesmont & Co., in qts. and pts.
SHERRY, Chillingworth's, Ritchie, London Club, and other brands.
DRAUGHT ALE, of Alloop's, Dawson, and Younger.
BOTTLED ALE, of Bass and Alloop.
STOUT, in quarts and pints.
Also,
Small Invoices of WIRE ROPE, Boiler and Roofing Felt. Apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 1496 Hongkong, 7th August, 1869.

FOR SALE,
Arrived per "Isles of the South."
3 BROADWOOD & SONS PIANOFORTES in Solid Mahogany.
1 SEMI-GRAND,
1 COTTAGE-GRAND, } Selected for this climate.
1 COTTAGE (upright.)
For particulars, address A.B.C., care of this paper.
tf 289 Hongkong, 10th February, 1870.

FOR SALE,
CHAMPAGNE:—
ROEDERER CARTE NOIR.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE DORE.
ROEDERER GLADIATEUR.
SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and China.
tf 1194 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1869.

FOR SALE.
DRAUGHT PORTER, in Kilderkins.
Apply to
HOWARD HODGES.
tf 1627

TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
SHERRY " 3 "
PORT " 2 "
CLARET " 1 "
BIRLEY & Co.

THE TOURISTS' GUIDE.—POCKET FORM.
REDUCED PRICE $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
By Steamer "Cambodge."
ALEXANDER BOYER,
HAS received a large Assortment of Goods, suitable for the season.
JACCONET AND MUSLIN DRESSES of the last fashions.
French Figured and Printed PERCALES.
Assorted Figured Gauze TRIMMINGS.
Ladies' STRAW HATS.
Trimmed and Untrimmed Rich Black Corded SILK LLAMAS.
THREAD GLOVES, White & Coloured.
A fine Assortment of BLACK LACE.
French and English PERFUMES, from the best makers.
BLACK FRENCH MERINOS.
English PARAMATTAS, for Gentlemen's COATS.
White LINEN DRILL and DUCK for PANTALOONS.
Gentlemen's GREY FELT HATS, &c., &c.
Ladies' DRESSMAKING.
1 33, *Queen's Road,*
Late
Bowna & Co.'s PREMISES.
tf 2268 Hongkong, 4th April, 1870.

By the last French Mail,
ALEXANDER BOYER,
HAS received, also, a large Assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid BOOTS; Fancy White Straw *Sailors'* HATS, both for gentlemen and children.
White and Coloured SOCKS, &c., &c.
tf 829 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1870.

FOR SALE,
Ex late Arrivals.
WIRE ROPE, from 1 in. to 4 in.
SHEET LEAD, from 3½—5½.
LEAD PIPING.
Ex "Falke."
Prime Hamburg Mess PORK.
do. do. do. BEEF.
Ex "Penguin."
Prime Russian ROPE, from 1½ in. to 7½ in.
Ex "Geneseo."
Borden's Condensed MILK.
LOBSTERS. Yeast POWDER.
Coal SCOOPS. Egg LANTERNS, assorted.
Chopping BOWLS. Corn BROOMS.
SULPHUR OF TURPENTINE.
ASH OARS, assorted sizes.
Best Silk's BUTTER.
Baker's BITTERS.
Surgeon's GLOVES, assorted sizes.
KEROSINE OIL.
At
L. FRICKEL & Co.
1m 953 Hongkong, 25th May, 1870.

FOR SALE.
PRINTING PAPER.
HESSE & Co.
tf 848 Hongkong, 24th May, 1870.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Morekain: Navy
Navy Boiled } CANVAS.
Long Flax
Crown
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1139 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

NOW READY.
IMPERIAL QUARTO.
ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, OF THE VERNACULAR OF
PUNTI AND MANDARIN
PRONUNCIATION.
AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, by the Rev. W. LOBSCHEID, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR scope and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. Since the work was begun which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming excellent for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Vulgar pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with these vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

The scope of the work is so great, and its utilitarian purposes so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate effectively with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it offers a simple method, with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUENER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW,
R. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

TUCK-LED,
SHIPCHANDLER, COMPRADORE, AND FAMILY GROCER,
No. 58, PRAYA, HONGKONG.
Families and Shipping furnished with every kind of Supplies. Ballast and Water provided at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.—*H Sampson Beef.*
1y 2108

E. R. HANDLEY,
(LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY).
HOUSE & SHIP PLUMBER, COPPERSMITH,
BRASSFOUNDER, AND GAS FITTER,
70P, PRAYA WEST.
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores.
tf 1014 Hongkong, 4th April, 1870.

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.
The Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855; at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 558 Hongkong, 22nd March, 1870.

BUTCHER'S LIVERY STABLES AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
HORSES received on Livery.
Carriages and Horses sold and bought on Commission.
Farriery, by an experienced European.
Harness and Saddlery repaired and renovated, a stock of London-made being always on hand.
Horses broken to Saddle or Harness.
Horses always on hand for Sale.
J. B. B. having received a very large supply of the best English-made
CARRIAGE MATERIALS, PAINTS, VARNISH, &c.,
is prepared to build or repair Carriages with promptness, at very moderate Terms.
Veterinary work carefully attended to.
(J.B. will be happy to call at the residence of any person requiring his services, on receiving instructions to that effect.)
Rear of Murray Barracks, Hongkong.
tf 875 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1869.

Intimations.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL
HONGKONG.
TRUSTEES—
The Colonial-Secretary,
The Honourable W. KESWICK, Esq.,
GEO. HEARD, Esq.,
The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Company, (ex officio),
W. STANLEY ADAMS, M. D., *Resident Surgeon.*
H. P. AUSTIN, Esq., *Hon. Treasurer.*
TERMS OF ADMISSION—
1st Class (Private Room), per day, $3.00
2nd " { (2 Beds in one Room) " " $2.00
3rd " (Public Wards) " " $1.00
These charges are inclusive of all Medicines and Attendance, but exclusive of Wines or Articles not in the recognised Dietary Table.
All orders for Admission to Hospital must be countersigned by some responsible Person or Persons resident in the Colony.
(Patients are also admitted on Deposits at the following rates, renewable one day previous to the amount deposited having been expended.
1st Class ..... $60.
2nd " ..... $40.
3rd " ..... $20.)
By order,
H. P. AUSTIN,
Treasurer.
1314 Hongkong, 25th October, 1869.

F. D. WALKER & CO.,
SHIP BROKERS
AND
GENERAL SHIPPING AGENTS.
No. 24b, YOKOHAMA,
1y 641] JAPAN. [Ap. 4

VON BARGEN & Co.,
SHIPCHANDLERS & STOREKEEPERS,
SAIGON.
BEG to call the attention of Masters of Vessels, and others visiting the above port, to their having constantly on hand every description of Shipchandlery and other Stores, which they supply at prices equal to those offered at Hongkong and Singapore.
tf 494 Saigon, February 8th, 1870.

NINGPO PILOT COMPANY.
MASTERS of Vessels bound to Ningpo, are informed that the Pilot Cutters *Naomi, Alarm*, and *Dido* will be found on the cruising ground in Chin-san Channel.
F. W. GALLES,
Agent.
23rd April, 1870. [3m 890

NOW READY.
BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1869. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

GEORGE GLASS,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSBORO' & Co., PICCADILLY LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS),
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.
tf 2036 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867.

UNDER the Distinguished Patronage of His Excellency THE GOVERNOR and Lady MACDONNELL.
MR. W. P. FLOYD
Begs to announce that his Photographic Gallery has been RE-OPENED by His Excellency Sir R. G. MACDONNELL, C.B., and Lady MACDONNELL, on the Corner of *Wyndham* and *Wellington Streets*, where he solicits an inspection of the Finest Photographic Establishment in the Far East.
Life Size Photographic Portraits, in Oil or Water Colors.
tf 1513 Hongkong, 9th August, 1869.

NOW READY
THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ...$1.50
Neatly Bound.... ... ... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

L. FRICKEL & Co.,
SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
1414 21 QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. [Ac

OAID.
W. H. FOSTER, JR.,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
SAN FRANCISCO,
6m 646] CALIFORNIA. [Ap. 4

LEONARD BARNES,
GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKER,
(By appointment).
Funerals entrusted to his care will be properly and economically conducted.
Head Stones cut and erected.
Spring Gardens,
Opposite Messrs. Bull, Purdon & Co.
tf 755 Hongkong, 15th April, 1869.

B. J. DORSEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
INSURANCE AGENT,
41 and 42, Merchants' Exchange,
CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
References:—
ALLAN MCLANE, Esq., President, Pacific M. S. S. Co., New York.
LOUIS MCLANE, Esq., New York.
JOHN EADIE, Esq., President, United States Life Ins. Co., New York.
Messrs. BARRON & Co., San Francisco.
Messrs. O. APOLPHE, Low & Co., San Francisco.
T. A. HARRIS, Esq., Agent, P. M. S. S. Co., Hongkong.
GEO. E. LANE, Esq., Agent, Pacific M. S. S. Co., Yokohama.
GEO. F. BOWMAN, Esq., Agent, Pacific M. S. S. Co., Shanghai. [1y 1837

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

THE Official Notes and Evidence in the proceedings of the NAVAL COURT OF INQUIRY, as to the collision between the U.S. Corvette *Oneida* and the P. & O. Steamer *Bombay*.

A few copies have been forwarded to the *Daily Press* office, on sale, and may be had on application. Price 50 cents.
tf 467 Hongkong, 8th March, 1870.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1870.

NOW READY.
THE Edition for 1870 is now ready for Delivery.
As already announced, the Directory is published in Two Forms. Complete at $5, or with the Lists of Residents and Port Directories only, at $3.

Copies may be obtained at the *Daily Press* Office, and of the following Agents:—
Messrs. DROWN & Co., Swatow.
" WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Amoy.
" HEDDE & Co., Foochow.
" LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.
" KELLY & Co., do.
" WACHTELS, GROOS & Co., Japan.
Mr. L. P. FISHER, Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco.

Docks.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENT at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for
REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS,
AND
CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK, Has 286 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a
CAISSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP.

And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.

Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN for STORES, of Vessels under repair.
tf 2317 Amoy, December, 1868.

FOOCHOW DOCK.
RIVER MIN.

THE above granite faced DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 15 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock was built by Chinese and is pumped out by Steam. The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a
WITHWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.

Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c. &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.

The Dock Steam Tug *Weeamng* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to
JOHN C. SKEY,
Superintendent.

The list of Charges for lighting or remetalling vessels can be obtained from
Messrs. DE SILVER & Co., Hongkong.
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.
tf 876 May3

TAKASIMA COLLIERY,
NAGASAKI.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Coals from the Takasima Colliery (8 foot seam), in quantities as required, to be delivered on board ship in this Harbour.

Present Price, $4.50 per Ton, F.O.B.

Note.—The Specific Gravity of Takasima Coal is 1.245, it contains 82.07 per cent. of Carbon, and is admitted to be fully equal to the best English North Country Coal for steaming and all other purposes.
GLOVER & Co.
6m 845 Nagasaki, Japan, April, 1870.

NOTICE.

RENTS AND ACCOUNTS COLLECTED with despatch, and
DISTRAINT WARRANTS FOR RENT, issued and executed.
SECURITY IS REQUIRED.
THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
47, Wyndham Street
tf 338 Hongkong, 18th February, 1868.

NOTICE.

IN THE ESTATE OF HENRY DAVIS MARGESSON, DECEASED.

LETTERS of Administration, with the will annexed, of the Estate of HENRY DAVIS MARGESSON, late of Hongkong and Manila, Merchant, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in its Probate Jurisdiction, to the Undersigned, as Attorneys for the Executors, all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to pay the amount of their debts to the undersigned without delay, and all persons having claims against the said Estate are required to send in particulars thereof, with vouchers, to the undersigned (addressed to the care of T. G. LINSTEAD) on or before the Thirtieth day of June next, after which date no claims will be admitted.
Dated the Third day of December, A.D., 1869.
W. KESWICK,
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Administrators.
tf 2282]

NOTICE.

MESSRS. MICHELL, BARNARD & Co., of Manila, have been appointed Agents for Manila for the *Daily Press, Chinese Issue of Daily Press, Overland Report, Overland Times Extra*, and all other publications issued from this Office, and residents in Manila will please make application to them.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS AND BRASSFOUNDERS.
QUEEN'S ROAD EAST AND NULLAH LANE,
tf 660 Hongkong, 29th March, 1870.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

THE Steamers of this Company with the homeward Mails will proceed henceforth from Hongkong to Marseilles direct, passing through the Suez Canal, unforeseen accidents excepted.

The Company is also authorized by the French Underwriters to accept risks under their open policies to the extent of 2,000 Tons on each of their Steamers passing through the Suez Canal, at the following through rates:—
From Hongkong to London or Marseilles,—
General Cargo 1¼%
Specie ... ... ¾%
With the usual Bonus of 10%.
C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*
tf 666 Hongkong, 16th

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE TO NEW YORK
Via PANAMA *or* OVERLAND ROUTE.

A STEAMER will be dispatched hence for San Francisco via Yokohama, June 11th.

The steamer leaving Shanghai same date will make close connection at Yokohama.

Passengers ticketed through to California, Mexico, Central and South America, and by OVERLAND

Extracts.

Fanaticism among the New Zealanders.

A New Zealand paper gives the following intelligence:—"In the early part of 1866, a Maori, named Piripi, or Philip, came from the North Island on a self-constituted mission for the extinction of 'tapu,' a system invented by the chiefs to preserve their dignity and property in a community where all freemen were considered equal, and all property held in common. Every Maori believed himself under the influence of one or more familiar spirits; but only a few favoured persons knew the charms and spells by which to control them—a knowledge they took care to keep secret from all but their own families, and thereby ensured to them an influence and position they could not otherwise have maintained. Every part of a chief's body was sacred, but his head the more so, being the seat of his familiars. Everything that touched a chief's body became tapu, and any person who violated its sacredness died immediately, unless he possessed charms more potent than those of the" sangajiry" whose tapu he had violated. Tapu could only be removed from person or place by one whose familiar spirits were superior in number and power to those whose influence he wished to destroy. To destroy tapu it was necessary to defile the person or place with cooked food, which all demons held in abomination. Before the Northern Maories were baptized, they broke off their connection with familiar spirits, by allowing cooked food to be eaten out of baskets placed on their heads. The natives in this island neglected to do this, and now attribute the mortality amongst them to the malice of the demons who still possess them and render them tapu in spite of themselves. They believe that many have lost their lives by using other people's cups, combs, and pipes, and by passing near old ruined houses or over old burial grounds. Piripi, after visiting Otago and Southland, was invited by Horomona Pohio to remove the tapu from Arawhenua. On his arrival he called the entire Maori population of the place together, and, after a careful inspection, declared that he could see the demons inside Tamaiharon and several others. With the unanimous consent of all present he began the process of expelling the evil spirits and removing the tapu from the neighbourhood. First he visited all the places pointed out as tapu, taking a stick from one and a tuft of grass from another—with these he cooked food which all were required to partake of, without distinction of age or sex. Having to leave before the exercises was complete, Piripi commissioned Tamaiharon to finish the work of exterminating the community from the power of evil spirits. On a certain day the deputy summoned all the people before him, and having ranged them in a circle, ordered one of their number to go round and cut the nails and a lock of hair off everyone present; these were placed in a plate held by Horomona, the *tumuaor*. Each person's hand was then pricked, and the sangajiries and hair smeared with the blood. The contents of the plate were then thrown into a boiler full of tea, which was afterwards served round. This ridiculous ceremony was supposed to have the effect of rendering the evil spirits utterly powerless for the future. Their prayers being "say your enemy, and then you are delivered from him." Tamaiharon having tasted the sweets of power, grudged resigning them; but having disposed of the evil spirits in such a summary manner, he could no longer urge his influence over them, as a reason why he should be consulted on every subject that concerned or interested the other Maories. But his ready wit suggested the expediency of having recourse to good spirits, who might aid and instruct them. So he gave out that the spirit at his deceased nephew, who was converted to Christianity in the other world, had come to him by command of the Lord Jesus to tell him how to instruct the Maories—1. They were to separate themselves from white people and avoid all intercourse with them. 2. They were never to touch any intoxicating liquors. 3. They were to attend morning and evening prayer daily, but before doing so they were to walk in procession round the building, then between every meal within the building. 4. Before eating a meal they were to walk all round the room several times, and then read the psalms for the day, the food remaining all the time in the centre of the circle. 5. In leaving or entering a village they were to walk or ride in Indian file, and to say certain prayers before and after crossing a river. 6. In all cases of doubt and difficulty they were to apply to Tamaiharon. These and many other rules were made and observed by the Maoris. The following was one very curious observance:—On returning from prayers in the church to the house where they always assembled before and after meeting, the chief, a solemn silence round the interior of the building, the leader would then pull out his pipe and strike a match; this was the signal for all present to fall upon their knees, while he said grace before smoking. Having invoked a blessing on what he was about to do, he applied the lighted match to his pipe—an example immediately followed by all around him. Unobjectionable as many of their proceedings were at first, they gradually assumed a more serious aspect; for not contented with regulating their outward conduct, Tamaiharon began to teach anti-Christian doctrines, denying the resurrection of our Lord. The strong feeling evoked amongst the Maories of Kaipoi and the Peninsula against his heretical teaching will, it is hoped, prevent his gaining many adherents among them, especially as his Hauhau followers are already beginning to desert him."

Society.

(From Society and Solitude. By Ralph Waldo Emerson.)

A man must be clothed with society, or we shall feel a certain barrenness and poverty, as of a displaced and unfurnished unclothed. He is to be dressed in arts and institutions, as well as in body-garments. Now and then a man originally made can live alone, and must; but coop up most men, and you undo them. "The king lived and ate in his hall with men, and understood men," said Selden. When a young barrister said to the late Mr. Mason, "I keep my chambers to read law," "Read law" replied the veteran, "do in the court-room you must read law." Nor is the rule otherwise for literature. If you would learn to write, 'tis in the street you must learn it. Both for the scholar and for the alms of fine arts, you must frequent the public square. The people, and not the college, is the writer's home. A scholar is a candle which the love and desire of all men will light. Never his lands or his rents, but the power to charm the disguised soul that sits veiled under this bearded and that rosy visage is his rent and ration. His products are as medicinal as the baker or the weaver. Society cannot do without cultivated men. As soon as the first wants are satisfied, the higher wants become imperative. 'Tis hard to mesmerize, to whip our own top; but through sympathy we are capable of energy and endurance. Concert fires people to a certain force of performance they can rarely reach alone. Here is the use of society: it is so easy with the great to be great; so easy to come up to an existing standard,—as easy as it is to the lover to swim to his mistress through waves as grim as Hero found them. The benefits of affection are immense; and the one event, which never loses its romance, is the encounter with superior persons on terms allowing the happiest intercourse. It by no means follows that we are not fit for society, because soirées are tedious, and because the soirée finds us tedious. A backwoodsman, who had been sent to the university, told me that, when he heard the best-breed young men at the best-school talk together, he reckoned himself a boor; but whenever he caught them apart, and had one to himself alone, then they were the boors, and he the better man. And if we recall the rare hours when we encountered the best persons, we then found our lives, and then first society seemed to exist. That was society, though in the transom of a brig, or on the Florida Keys. A cold, sluggish blood thinks it has not facts enough to the purpose, and must decline its turn in the conversation. But they who speak have no novel—have no facts. We not new facts that avail, but the heat to dissolve everybody's facts. Heat puts you in right relation with magazines of facts. The capital defect of cold, avid natures is the want of animal spirits. They seem a power incredible, as if God should raise the dead. The recluse witnesses what others perform by their aid, with a kind of fear. It is as much out of his possibility as the prowess of Cœur de Lion, or an Irishman's day's work on the railroad. "'Tis said the present and the future are always rivals. Animal spirits constitute the power of the present, and their footsteps like the structure of a pyramid. Their result is a lord, a general, or a boon companion. Before these, what a base mendicant is Memory with his leathern budget! But this genial heat is latent in all constitutions, and is disengaged only by the friction of society. As Bacon said of manners, 'To obtain them, it only needs not to despise them,' so we say of animal spirits, that they are the spontaneous product of health and of a social habit. "For behaviour, men learn it as they take diseases, one of another." But the people are to be taken in very small doses. If solitude is proud, so is society vulgar. In society, high advantages are set down to the individual as disqualifications. We sink as easily as we rise, through sympathy. So many men whom I know are degraded by their sympathies, their native aims being high enough, but their relation all too tender to the gross people about them. Men cannot afford to live together on their merits, and they adjust themselves by their demerits,—by their love of gossip, or by sheer tolerance and animal good-nature. They nature and dissipate the brave aspirant. The remedy is, to reinforce each of these moods from the other. Conversation will not corrupt us, if we come to the assembly, in our own garb and speech, and with the energy of health to select what is ours and reject what is not. Society we must have; but let it be society, and not exchanging news, or eating from the same dish. Is it society to sit in one of your easy chairs? I cannot go to the houses of my nearest relatives, because I do not wait to be alone. Society exists by chemical affinity, and not otherwise. Put any company together with freedom for conversation, and a rapid self-distribution takes place into sets and pairs. The best are accused of exclusiveness. It would be more true to say, they separate as oil from water, as children from old people, without malice or hatred in the matter, each seeking his like; and any interference with the affinities would produce constraint and affectation. All conversation is a magnetic experiment. I know that my friend can talk eloquently; you know that he cannot articulate a sentence: we have seen him in different company. Assort your party, or invite none. Put Stubbs and Coleridge, Quintilian and Aunt Miriam into pairs, and you make them all wretched. Tie an extempore sing-sing built in a parlour. Leave them to seek their own mates, and they will be as merry as sparrows. A higher civility will re-established in our customs a certain reverence which we have lost. What to do with those brisk young men who break through all fences, and make themselves at home in every house? I find out in an instant if my companion does not want me, and ropes cannot hold me when my welcome is gone. One would think that the affinities would pronounce themselves with a surer reciprocity. Here again, as ever, Nature delights to put us between extreme antagonisms, and our safety is the skill with which we keep the diagonal line. Solitude is impracticable, and society fatal. We must keep the head in the one and our hands in the other. The conditions are inexorable. We keep our independence, yet do not lose our sympathy. These wonderful horses need to be driven by fine hands. We require such a solitude as shall hold us to its revelations when we are in the street and places; for most men are crowded in society, and say good things to you in private, but will not stand to them in public. But let us not be the victims of words. Society and solitude are deceptive names. It is not the circumstance of seeing more or fewer people, but the readiness of sympathy, that imports; and a sound mind will derive its principles from insight, with every purer accent to the sufficient and absolute right, and will accept society as the natural element in which they are to be applied.

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET.

TO LET,
With possession on the 1st proximo.

FOUR desirable six roomed two storied Dwelling Houses, with commodious Out Offices. Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 934 Hongkong, 26th May, 1870.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.

A GOOD and LARGE HOUSE on the Praya Grande, at Macao.
For particulars, apply to
Monsieur P. DABRY, Consul de France
Canton;
B. CARNEIRO, at Macao.
And here, to A. E. VAUCHER.
tf 918 17th May, 1870.

TO LET,
(With immediate possession).

NO. 1, Pechili Terrace, *Elgin Street*. Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 892 Hongkong, 30th April, 1870.

TO LET.

THE Spacious Family Residence in *Bonham Road*, lately occupied by R. McMURDO, Esq., with Stabling and Garden attached. Gas and Water laid all over the House and Offices. The Houses, No. 2, 3, 4, and 5, *West Terrace, Cité Road*, containing 4 Rooms each; with Bath Rooms, Outhouses, &c. Apply to
THOMAS WALLACE,
East Point.
tf 783 Hongkong, 27th April, 1870.

TO LET,
From 1st June, 1870.

HOUSE, No. 10, *Arbuthn t Road*, known as "The Bay View." Water and Gas laid on, and with immediate possession.
HOUSE No. 14, *Wyndham Street*, Water laid. Apply to
J. A. DE CARVALHO.
tf 774 Hongkong, 25th April, 1870.

TO LET,
Detached.

NULLAH SIDE, *Bonham Road West*, containing 8 Rooms, Garden and Croquet Ground. Water laid on. Apply to
THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
47, *Wyndham Street.*
tf 740 Hongkong, 20th April, 1870.

TO LET,
Possession on 1st May.

THE Offices at present in the occupation of R. McMURDO, Esq., Apply to
THOS. HUNT & Co.
tf 667 Hongkong, 8th April, 1870.

TO LEF,
(From 1st April next)

THE Commodious Residence known as Elgin House, in China Road West, formerly occupied by Capt. Gibson.
For particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 498 Hongkong, 10th March, 1870.

TO LEF.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 piculs capacity. Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

TO LET.
With immediate possession.

THE HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 4, *Gough Street*, lately occupied by Messrs. A. WINKISON & Co. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 1937 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.

NO. 4, Pechili Terrace, *Elgin Street*. Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1868 Hongkong, 30th September, 1869.

TO BE LET,
With Possession on 1st Oct. next.

THE HOUSE and OFFICE, No. 9, *Gough Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. KIRCHNER, HOGE & Co. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 1274 Hongkong, 1st July, 1869.

TO LET,
(With immediate possession).

THE commodious three storied HOUSE, No. 1, *Wyndham Street*, lately in the occupation of Messrs. Bowrey & Co. Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2448 Hongkong, 13th December, 1869.

TO LET,
(With immediate possession.)

SEVERAL Strong commodious GODOWNS, very conveniently situated on Marine Lot No. 63, between Messrs. JOHN DUND & Co.'s premises and Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.'s Wharf.
For Particulars, apply to
A. McLEOD,
At Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 829 Hongkong, 26th April, 1869.

TO LET,
(With possession on 1st January next).

THE very desirable Business PREMISES, situated the corner of *D'Aguilar Street* and *Wellington Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. A. BOYD & Co. Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2347 Hongkong, 13th December, 1869.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

SECURITY
SHOULD BE THE FIRST CONSIDERATION IN INSURANCE TRANSACTIONS.

THE Directors of the Royal Insurance Company have the pleasure of supplying the following information to the public, as evidence of the ample security they afford to their assurers:—

THE CAPITAL

of the Company, available for the purpose of meeting any unusual calamity happening to the Assured, is

TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

The amount actually paid up is £288,495. This, with the Accumulated Funds in Hand, makes the invested resources of the Company upwards of ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS, which amounts invested as follows:—

Invested Funds of the Royal Insurance Company, 30th June, 1869.

Real Property owned by the Company	£219,571 11 3
Mortgages on Freehold Property	38,500 0 0
£20,000 Reduced 3 per cent. Consols	28,035 1 3
India Government 5 per cent. Debentures	100,000 0 0
English Railway Debenture Bonds	59,090 17 7
First-class English Railway Preference and Guaranteed Stocks	335,476 11 11
Loans to Local Authorities of various towns in Great Britain, who have obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to borrow the money	145,560 12 6
Bonds of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board	62,341 14 8
Bonds of the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Co.	10,000 0 0
Bonds of the Liverpool Corporation	5,169 0 0
United States Government Stocks	101,339 7 10
Canada Bonds and Canada Dominion Stock	31,105 11 6
Short Loans on first class English Dividend-paying Stocks, with margins from 20 to 50 per cent. on market values	477,195 0 0
Loans on Security of Life Policies	68,938 8 5
	£1,672,356 16 11

The above is a complete list of the Investments of the Company at the date specified, in addition to which the funds are still further increased, by accumulations at compound interest, at different periods, in the hands of the Bankers and the Company's Agents.

At 31st Dec. 1868, these stood at £168,089 2 0

For the satisfaction of the Public, the whole of the Securities belonging to the Company are annually submitted to the careful scrutiny of two independent Auditors, and the following is an Extract from their Report to the last Annual Meeting:—

"The whole of your Books have been Audited—every Document, every Account, every Voucher, your Bank-book, and every Security—all have been most carefully kept, and there is not one doubtful Security in the whole."

THE ACCUMULATION OF THE LIFE DEPARTMENT,

After payment of Losses, Annuities and Expenses of every description, have become follows:—

1864			£321,434 15 5
Added to 31st December,	1865	105,146 7 3	
" " "	1866	124,165 7 6	
" " "	1867	128,583 5 10	
" " "	1868	144,945 12 2	
Total Accumulation of the Life Department on 31st December, 1868, exclusive of Shareholders' Capital			£1,122,275 8 1

The Directors also think it desirable to State that THE BUSINESS OF THE "ROYAL" HAS NEVER BEEN AMALGAMATED WITH THAT OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

And that the LIABILITY of its Shareholders is UNLIMITED.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents.
2173 Hongkong, 8th November, 1869.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1821,
And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000, Sterling.

THE Undersigned have been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

HAMBURG BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	½ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month	do do
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months	¼ do do
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months	½ do do
Above six months the full annual rate.	

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1667 Hongkong, 20th August, 1869.

NOTICE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, but not exceeding	½ do. do.
Above 3 months but not exceeding	¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.	

A. G. HOGG & Co.,
Agents, Sun Fire Office.
tf 676 Hongkong, 9th June, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents	1 per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.	1 per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company
tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1869.

FORBES & Co.'s CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY,
AND
BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies, are prepared to accept risks on the usual terms.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 399 Hongkong, 26th February, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents. } ½ per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses and strictly as such, and their contents. Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } ¼ per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 893 Hongkong, 10th March, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
OF
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,
A.D. 1729.

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON
No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.
WEST END OFFICE,—*No. 7, Pall Mall, S.W.*

RICHARD BAGGALLAY, Esq.—*Governor*
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
EDWIN GOWER, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq. | Henry George Gordon, Esq.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq. | A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
Henry Benham Esq. Esq. | John Alex. Hankey, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq. | Louis Huth, Esq.
Alfred D. Chapman, Esq. | Charles Lyall, Esq.
Mark Wilks Collet, Esq. | John Orrell, Esq.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart. | Capt. R. W. Pelly, R.N.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq. | David Powell, Esq.
Benamy Debrée, Esq. | William Smith, Esq.
John Gatewin, Esq. | C. F. Robertson, Esq. M.P.
G. L. Monck Gibbs, Esq. | W. Bryce Watson, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq. | Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.
JOHN LAURENCE, Esq.

The CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in INDIA and CHINA as under:—

Bombay—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Madras—Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Calcutta—Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.
Hongkong—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Shanghai—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Foochow—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Mauritius—Messrs. BETTI BROTHERS & Co.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE, payable either here, in LONDON, at any of the above-named Agencies, and also at

Melbourne, Victoria—
Messrs. DALGETY, BLACKWOOD & Co.
Launceston, Tasmania—
Messrs. DU CROZ, NICHOLS & Co.
Hobart Town—
Mr. LAWRENCE HOOPE.
Adelaide, S. Australia—
Messrs. ELDER, SMITH & Co.
Sydney, New S. Wales—
Messrs. FARNING, GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand—
Messrs. DALGETY, RATTRAY & Co.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 146 Hongkong, 21st January, 1868.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION

LIFE ASSURANCES.

THE Undersigned are authorized to issue Life Policies for sums not exceeding £5,000.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1959 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Fire Policies at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE LONDON SEAMEN'S CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS for the above CORPORATION are prepared to grant FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE on the usual terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 3025 Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICES.
137, BRADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

THE Undersigned is authorized to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
W. MACAULAY, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents.	½ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents	¼ percent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents.	½ per cent.
Other Risks by Special arrangement.	

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days	⅛ per cent.
Not exceeding ..... 1 month	¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	½ " "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding	¾ " "
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of	1 " "

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, 1868.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue Marine Policies on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000, on any first class risk.
A. G. HOGG & Co.
tf 538 Hongkong, 17th March, 1869.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month	do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months	¼ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months	½ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.
tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month	¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	½ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding	¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.	

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

MERCHANT'S MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.
Paid up Capital—$500,000.00.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1292 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.
INCORPORATED 1859.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 866 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Twenty per cent. of its yearly profits*, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 1959 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Insurance Company, is prepared to grant Policies covering Marine risks at Current Rates. Policies can be made payable at all the principal ports throughout the world.
EDW. NORTON,
Agent.
tf 240 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days	⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month	¼ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 2 months	⅓ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 8 months	½ do. do.
Above 8 months the full annual rate.	

EDWARD NORTON.
Agent the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at Hongkong, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
EDWARD NORTON.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding ..... 1 month	¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	½ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding	¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.	

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 3025 Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICES.
137, BRADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

THE Undersigned is authorized to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
W. MACAULAY, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE CORPORATION OF THE LONDON ASSURANCE have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in INDIA and CHINA as under:—

Bombay—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Madras—Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Calcutta—Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.
Hongkong—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Shanghai—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Foochow—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Mauritius—Messrs. BETTI BROTHERS & Co.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE, payable either here, in LONDON, at any of the above-named Agencies, and also at

Melbourne, Victoria—
Messrs. DALGETY, BLACKWOOD & Co.
Launceston, Tasmania—
Messrs. DU CROZ, NICHOLS & Co.
Hobart Town—
Mr. LAWRENCE HOOPE.
Adelaide, S. Australia—
Messrs. ELDER, SMITH & Co.
Sydney, New S. Wales—
Messrs. FARNING, GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand—
Messrs. DALGETY, RATTRAY & Co.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 146 Hongkong, 21st January, 1868.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION

LIFE ASSURANCES.

THE Undersigned are authorized to issue Life Policies for sums not exceeding £5,000.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1959 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Fire Policies at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE LONDON SEAMEN'S CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS for the above CORPORATION are prepared to grant FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE on the usual terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 3025 Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICES.
137, BRADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

THE Undersigned is authorized to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
W. MACAULAY, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

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